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Walowski, K. J., Kirstein, L. A., De Hoog, J. C. M., Elliott, T. R., Savov, I. P., Jones, R. E., & University of Edinburgh (2019). Investigating ocean island mantle source heterogeneity with boron isotopes in melt inclusions. *Earth and Planetary Science Letters*, *508*, 97-108. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2018.12.005

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10.1016/j.epsl.2018.12.005

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Investigating ocean island mantle source heterogeneity with boron isotopes in melt inclusions

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Keywords: Ocean island basalts; Mantle Volatiles; Mantle Geochemistry; Boron Isotopes; Melt inclusions; Geochemistry; Volatile Recycling

Abstract

Recycling of the lithosphere via subduction drives the trace element and isotopic heterogeneity of the mantle, yet, the inventory of volatile elements in the diverse array of mantle reservoirs sampled at ocean islands remains uncertain. Boron is an ideal tracer of

volatile recycling because it behaves similarly to volatiles during high-temperature geochemical reactions and carries a distinctive isotope signature into the mantle, but is subsequently little-influenced by degassing on return to the surface. Furthermore, B-rich recycled lithologies will have a strong influence on typical upper mantle compositions characterized by low B concentrations (<0.2 μg/g and δ^{11}B -7.1±0.9‰). Here, we present and compare the B abundances and isotope compositions, together with the volatile element contents (H_2O, CO_2, and Cl) of basaltic glasses and olivine-hosted melt inclusions from two different ocean island localities (La Palma, Canary Islands, and Piton de Caille, La Réunion Island). Our results suggest that olivine hosted melt inclusions are protected from contamination during ascent and provide more robust estimates of primary mantle source δ^{11}B than previous bulk rock studies. We find that the δ^{11}B of the La Réunion samples (-7.9±0.5‰ (2σ)) overlaps with the recently defined MORB datum, indicating that the depleted upper-mantle and 'primitive mantle' reservoirs are indistinguishable with respect to δ^{11}B, or that B concentrations are sufficiently low that they are diluted by partial melting in the uppermost mantle. In contrast, the La Palma samples, notable for their radiogenic Pb isotope ratios, are characterized by δ^{11}B values that are distinctly isotopically lighter (-10.5±0.7‰ (2σ)) than La Réunion or MORB. We suggest these isotopically light values are derived from significantly dehydrated recycled materials preserved in the La Palma mantle source region, in keeping with their lower B/Zr and H_2O/Ce. This work therefore provides strong new support for subduction zone processing as a mechanism for generating radiogenic Pb isotopic signatures and volatiles heterogeneities in the mantle.

1. Introduction

Physical and chemical interactions between the mantle and the Earth's surface have controlled the long-term evolution of the crust, the oceans, and the atmosphere. The mantle is a potentially major reservoir of the volatile elements, which in turn can have a major effect on the physical properties the Earth's interior (e.g., Jung and Karato, 2001). Yet, the volatile element composition of the Earth's interior remains poorly characterized. Tectonic recycling of oceanic lithosphere, specifically, is a key control of the volatile element distribution in the Earth's interior and is also thought to have generated mantle heterogeneity throughout Earth's history for a range of other elements (e.g. Allègre 1982, Hofmann and White, 1982). Indeed, our understanding of the influence of subducted recycled material on mantle composition, reflected in compositional variability in ocean island basalts (OIB) and to a lesser extent mid-ocean ridge basalt (MORB), remains largely supported by the initial observations made in the early 1980s based on the modest selection of isotope systems (Sr, Nd, Pb) that could be measured with sufficient precision at the time (e.g., Zindler and Hart, 1986). Subsequent work utilizing other stable isotope systems such as O, Fe, Li, Mg, U, Tl and Cl isotopes have provided continued support for recycling of surficial materials into the deep mantle (e.g., Eiler et al., 1997; Turner et al., 1997; Ryan and Kyle, 2004; Teng et al., 2010, Nielson et al., 2006; Williams and Bizimis, 2014) but, the origin of various indices of source heterogeneity continue to be debated.

An important step forward would be to link mantle heterogeneities with volatile elements that intrinsically represent a distinct part of the recycling process. However, the volatile character and composition of different mantle end-members remains poorly

70 understood. Recent work from Dixon et al. (2017) utilizing enriched MORB
71 compositions provides initial evidence that volatiles and their light stable isotopes,
72 primarily δD, may become decoupled from other lithophile elements through a complex
73 multistage dehydration and re-equilibration journey of subducting slabs from the surface
74 to the transition zone.

75 A perfect tracer for slab recycling should be only fractionated at the Earth's
76 surface, have a strong influence on mantle compositions but be resistant to perturbations
77 en route back to the surface, all of which apply to B (De Hoog and Savov, 2018). Boron
78 is strongly enriched and isotopically fractionated in altered oceanic crust (e.g., Smith et
79 al., 1995; Nakamura et al., 1992), serpentinized oceanic lithospheric mantle (e.g., Pabst et
80 al., 2012; Harvey et al., 2014), and sediments (e.g., Ishikawa and Nakamura, 1993;
81 Tonarini et al., 2011; *for a detailed data compilation see* Marschall, 2018 and references
82 there within). The mantle is strongly depleted in B due to it's relatively incompatible
83 nature (similar to LREE; Ryan et al., 1996; Ishikawa & Tera, 1999; Marschall et al.,
84 2017) and so, recycled slab materials, where and if present, should have a significant
85 impact on mantle B abundances and their isotopic makeup (Marschall et al., 2018). Thus,
86 B isotopes have the potential to track the fate of recycled lithosphere, which may also be
87 a major repository of water, halogens and noble gases in the deep mantle (Kendrick et al.,
88 2012).

89 A number of studies have employed boron concentrations and isotope ratios in an
90 attempt to characterize recycled components in OIB mantle sources (e.g., Ryan et al.,
91 1996; Chaussidon and Marty, 1995, Gurenko and Chaussidon, 1997). However, the data
92 interpretation of these previous studies suffered from a poorly-defined baseline for

93 MORB and DMM, and inclusion of samples that had assimilated hydrothermally altered
94 materials (see Marschall et al., 2017), or inadequate analytical precision. In this study, we
95 build upon recent improvements to the in-situ analytical techniques for measuring $\delta^{11}B$ in
96 low boron concentration samples (e.g., Marschall and Monteleone, 2015), including the
97 improved characterization of glassy reference materials (e.g., Rosner and Meixner, 2004)
98 and contrast new measurements against a comprehensive reassessment of the $\delta^{11}B$
99 variability within a global MORB dataset (Marschall et al., 2017).
100 To test the capabilities of B isotopes as a tracer for recycled oceanic crust, here,
101 we compare contrasting OIBs from La Réunion Island with high He^3/He^4 (Hanan &
102 Graham, 1996), elevated $^{207}Pb/^{204}Pb$ and old model ages (Chase, 1981), possibly Hadean
103 (Peters et al., 2018), to those from La Palma which display radiogenic Pb and trend
104 toward the so-called HIMU end-member ("high μ" where $\mu = {}^{238}U/{}^{204}Pb$; Zindler and
105 Hart, 1986). The mantle source of the La Réunion magmas thus represents a 'primitive
106 mantle' composition, potentially little modified over Earth's history (comparable to the
107 'primitive helium mantle' or 'the common mantle component;' Farley et al., 1992 and
108 Hanan and Graham, 1996, respectively). Conversely, the HIMU end-member,
109 characterized by elevated $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ ratios at low $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ ratios, is consistently
110 suggested to be formed, in part, by recycled ancient subduction-modified crust (Fig. 1;
111 Chauvel et al., 1992; Marcantonio et al., 1996; Day et al., 2010). A key aspect of this
112 study is that we have analyzed melt inclusions. The necessity for this is two-fold: (1)
113 olivine host-phenocrysts can shield the sample from crustal and seawater
114 contamination/assimilation which may overprint the $\delta^{11}B$ of the mantle source (Rosner et
115 al., 2004; 2008; Gurenko & Kamenetsky, 2011), and (2) melt inclusions provide the best

116 estimates of initial volatile concentrations which can be utilized to infer mantle source
117 volatile concentrations (e.g., Michael et al., 1995) as well as minimum estimates of
118 crystallization depths (e.g., Newman and Lowenstern, 2000). Despite the potential for
119 various post-entrapment modification processes in melt inclusions (Wallace et al., 2015
120 and references there within), our study focuses on the most valuable, rapidly quenched
121 samples (i.e. loose olivine from the coarse-ash sized fraction of a tephra deposit, as
122 opposed to olivine phenocrysts found within a thick, slowly cooled lava flow or larger
123 scoria clasts/bombs; e.g., Lloyd et al., 2013) and employs well-established post-
124 entrapment crystallization corrections (e.g., Danyuchevsky et al., 2002; Lloyd et al.,
125 2013; Wallace et al., 2015) to determine the best estimates of pre-eruptive volatiles
126 possible.

127 Hence, we aim to re-examine how two different deep mantle sources compare in
128 their $\delta^{11}B$ system to MORB, and determine the volatile (H_2O, CO_2, Cl, and F)
129 composition of basaltic melt inclusions to better understand the concentrations and
130 distribution of volatiles in deep recycled mantle material.

131

132 **2. Sample Locations and Descriptions**

133

134 **2.1 Piton de Caille, Piton de la Fournaise, Réunion Island**

135 Piton de la Fournaise is one of the most active hotspot volcanoes on Earth, and
136 represents the most recent expression of a long-lived mantle plume which previously
137 formed the Deccan Traps (65 Ma; Albaréde, 1997 and reference there within). The island
138 is situated on oceanic crust that is ~64 Ma, and typically erupts transitional aphyric

139 basalts and picritic basalts along fissures, although more explosive Strombolian activity
140 also produces fire-fountaining and builds scoria cones. Piton de Caille represents one
141 such scoria cone found in the NW rift zone that erupted <5000 years ago (Bureau et al.,
142 1998). In this study, we have acquired samples of wind-sorted olivine-rich material
143 derived from the Piton de Caille vent. The olivine phenocrysts from this sample are large
144 (1-5mm) and contain numerous large glassy melt inclusions.
145 Primitive magmas erupted from Piton de la Fournaise are generally characterized
146 by tholeiitic compositions (e.g., Albaréde, 1997) and are thought to be derived from
147 mantle with elevated potential temperatures indicative of a deep-seated plume source
148 (e.g., Sobolev and Nikogosian, 1994). In addition, a restricted range of $^{187}Os/^{188}Os$ ratios
149 indicate a relatively homogenous source that has not been significantly affected by
150 oceanic crust and/or continental sediment inputs (Schiano et al., 2012), while high
151 $^{3}He/^{4}He$ and ^{142}Nd indicate this reservoir has potentially been isolated from significant
152 mantle mixing since the Hadean (Peters et al., 2018). These numerous characteristics
153 provides a basis for the sample choice as an example of an OIB that represents melting of
154 relatively undisturbed and deeply sourced primitive mantle.
155
156 **2.1 La Palma, The Canary Archipelago**
157 The Canary Archipelago, located offshore NW Africa, is a westward-younging
158 volcanic island chain suggested to be the result of a low buoyancy or weak mantle plume
159 impinging beneath the African plate (Schminke, 1982). La Palma is one of the most
160 recently active island in the Canaries, still in its shield building phase and is built on
161 oceanic crust ~160 Ma in age. Magmas erupted at La Palma are highly silica-

undersaturated, befitting its position atop thick lithosphere (e.g., McBirney and Gass, 1967). La Palma lavas have radiogenic Pb isotopic compositions but relatively unradiogenic Sr isotope ratios (Fig. 1), a so-called HIMU affinity, which has been widely interpreted to reflect the contribution of recycled mafic crust (Zindler and Hart 1986). This general inference has been further supported by highly radiogenic Os isotope ratios (Marcantonio et al., 1996) and low $\delta^{18}O$ (Day et al., 2010). Evidence for a recycled component in the La Palma mantle source and access to appropriate samples thus provides a contrast to the La Réunion samples to test the effectiveness of boron isotopes in tracking recycled material in OIB mantle sources.

La Palma additionally provides a wealth of young, explosive cone deposits from which to collect samples for melt inclusion work. The island is comprised of two main edifices, the extinct ~1 Ma Taburiente Shield in the north, and the historically active Cumbre Vieja Ridge (Hernandez-Pacheco and Valls, 1982). Samples for this study were acquired from both edifices. From Taburiente, two scoria samples were collected from a relict cone interbedded in a ~0.7 Ma continuous lava sequence exposed in the Barranco Fagundo (Fig. 2; Supplementary Table TS1), the locality from which previous studies measured the highest Pb isotope ratios (Nikogosian et al., 2002). From the Cumbre Vieja Ridge, coarse-ash was sampled from a road-cut Holocene-age cone at the northernmost extension of the Cumbre Vieja Ridge, and from the 1949 eruption of Vólcan Duraznero (Fig. 2; Supplementary Table TS1). A detailed description of sample localities is provided in Supplementary Table TS1.

3. Methods

3.1 Sample preparation and analytical methods

All samples analyzed in this study are derived from the coarse-ash size fraction of tephra deposits. This type of material was collected to obtained naturally quenched inclusions in order to minimize the potential for syn-eruptive diffusive loss of volatile elements (e.g., hydrogen; Lloyd et al., 2013) or crystallization of melt inclusions. Individual loose olivine phenocrysts (250 μm to 2 mm in length) were hand-picked from sieved tephra and examined in immersion oils or alcohol to locate the melt inclusions. Olivine crystals hosting fully enclosed, glassy melt inclusions were mounted in acetone-soluble acrylic resin in 5mm diameter aluminum rounds and individually polished to expose melt inclusions. Polished olivine phenocrysts hosting melt inclusions were then removed from the acrylic resin following a 3-step treatment in acetone and subsequently remounted in epoxy resin mounts. The final epoxy mounts were polished, cleaned and coated in Au.

The samples were first analyzed for boron isotope ratios ($\delta^{11}B$) using the Cameca IMS-1270 secondary ion mass spectrometer at the NERC Edinburgh Ion Microprobe Facility (EIMF). The uncertainties of the measurements were typically ca. 1.0‰ (1s) for B concentrations of 1-3 ppm, whereas the accuracy is estimated as 0.9‰ based on the average deviation of calibration standards from their reference values (see Supplementary Materials, Section 1. Analytical Methodology, for details). Following B-isotope analyses, volatile (H_2O, CO_2, Cl, and F) and selected trace elements (Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Ba, La, and Ce) were analyzed in the same melt inclusions using a Cameca IMS-4f SIMS at EIMF using separate analytical routines for CO_2 and all remaining elements. Lastly, melt inclusions and host olivine were analyzed for major elements on the Cameca SX-100

208 electron microprobe at the University of Edinburgh. A complete description of all
209 analytical methods is provided in the Supplementary Materials (Section 1. Analytical
210 Methodology), while additional details of calibrations and reproducibility of $\delta^{11}B$
211 analyses can be found in Supplementary Table TS4 and TS5.
212
213 **3.2 Melt inclusion corrections**
214 Samples used in this study provided olivine phenocrysts hosting fully-enclosed
215 glassy melt inclusions. However, it is well-known that even the most pristine melt
216 inclusions may have been modified after entrapment (e.g., Esposito et al., 2011; Gaetani
217 et al., 2012). Melt inclusions are typically affected by crystallization of olivine along the
218 walls of the inclusion and by Fe diffusive loss during the time between trapping and
219 eruption (post-entrapment crystallization; PEC; Danyushevsky et al., 2000). The major
220 element compositions of the inclusions were corrected for this PEC and Fe-loss using
221 Petrolog 3.1.1.3 (Danyushevsky and Plechov, 2011), using models for olivine-melt
222 equilibria from Putirka et al. (2005) and oxidation state from Borisov and Shapkin
223 (1990). Concentrations of volatiles and trace elements that are incompatible in the olivine
224 hosts were corrected using the Petrolog results for the major elements. Initial Fe-contents
225 were chosen based on the highest value of FeO^T for a melt inclusion suite from each
226 sample. An average oxygen fugacity of ΔQFM+0.6 was used in the Petrolog calculations
227 based on previous average estimates of fO_2 from La Réunion (Brounce et al., 2017).
228
229 **4. Results**
230 **4.1 Major element compositions**

231 *4.1.1 Piton de Caille, La Réunion*

232 From the Piton de Caille sample, 23 olivine phenocrysts hosting glassy melt
233 inclusions were successfully prepared and analyzed. The olivine host crystals vary from
234 Fo_{81} to Fo_{86} (Table 1). Corrected melt inclusions (see section 3.2) are basaltic and
235 subalkaline in composition (Supplementary Fig. 1), consistent with previous studies of
236 samples from the same localities (Bureau et al., 1998). The corrected MgO contents range
237 from ~7-11 wt% (Fig. 4; Table 1), and show little correlation with other major elements
238 (i.e., Al_2O_3, Fig. 4) suggesting only minor olivine and clinopyroxene (CPX) fractionation
239 has affected the lowest-MgO melt inclusions. These observations suggest that the
240 analyzed melt inclusions represent relatively primitive mantle melts, and should provide
241 an adequate representation of their mantle source compositions.

242

243 *4.1.2 La Palma Suite*

244 From the La Palma samples, 44 olivine phenocrysts hosting glassy melt inclusions
245 and 3 subaerial glass beads were successfully prepared and analyzed. Of these, 10 melt
246 inclusions and the glass beads were derived from Barranco Fagundo 01(BF01), 4 melt
247 inclusions from Barranco Fagundo 02 (BF02), 9 from the Holocene cone, and 21 from
248 the 1949 eruption of Vólcan Duraznero (Fig. 1).

249 The sample BF01 contains olivine phenocrysts Fo_{82} to Fo_{86} in composition, while
250 BF02 contains distinctly less primitive olivine phenocrysts, Fo_{76} to Fo_{79} in composition
251 (Table 1). Corrected melt inclusions from both samples are alkaline basalts, although
252 those from BF01 are more primitive than those from BF02, containing MgO contents of
253 ~10 wt%, compared with ~6 wt% (Table 1; Fig. 3). We also analyzed glass bead samples

from BF01 (i.e. glass not contained within olivine crystals) which represent melts that have fractionated relative to associated melt inclusions compositions (Fig. 3). The Holocene cone sample contains olivine phenocrysts ranging in composition from Fo_{79} to Fo_{85}. Corrected melt inclusions are basanitic in composition and display a large range in MgO contents from ~6-10 wt%. Melt inclusions from the 1949 eruption of Vólcan Duraznero are hosted in olivine phenocrysts ranging in composition from Fo_{79} to Fo_{84}. Corrected melt inclusions are basanitic in composition and display a range in MgO contents from ~6-10 wt%.

Comparing the La Palma samples, we find a negative correlation between MgO and Al_2O_3, which indicates that variability between samples is dominantly the result of CPX and olivine fractionation. The sample BF01 is the most primitive sample, overlapping in composition with the most primary La Palma magmas, as defined by Day et al. (2010). The major element composition of the remainder of the samples have been variably influenced by fractionation of both CPX and olivine.

4.2 Volatile and halogen compositions

4.2.1 Piton de Caille, Réunion

Dissolved H_2O and CO_2 contents of the Piton de Calle melt inclusions, after correction for PEC and Fe-loss, range between 0.87-1.08 wt% and 949-1468 μg/g, respectively. The Cl compositions are also corrected for PEC and range from 172-432 μg/g. As shown in Figure 3c, melt inclusions compositions cluster along an open system degassing path calculated using the Sol_Ex software (Witham et al., 2012) assuming initial volatile contents represented by the composition of the highest measured H_2O and

277 CO_2 (1.08 wt% and 14681 μg/g, respectively). A lack of significant variability in H_2O
278 contents suggests that individual melt inclusions suffered little post-entrapment hydrogen
279 loss (Lloyd et al., 2013; Bucholz et al., 2013). Rather, most variability can be explained
280 by differences in the extent of pre-entrapment degassing (e.g., Johnson et al., 2009)
281 and/or post-entrapment loss in CO_2 (e.g., Wallace et al., 2015; Moore et al., 2015).
282 Although it is difficult to determine which of these two processes controls the observed
283 variability in CO_2, it is important to note most melt inclusions analyzed in this study
284 contain a vapor bubble and such bubbles typically contain a substantial fraction (40-90%)
285 of the CO_2 that was initially dissolved in the trapped melt (Wallace et al., 2015; Moore et
286 al., 2015). As such, the CO_2 contents of the melt inclusions are likely underestimates of
287 the original magmatic CO_2 content. Therefore, estimated depths of entrapment calculated
288 using the Sol-Ex software (Witham et al., 2012) represent minimum estimates of
289 crystallization depths of ~7.5 km.
290 Corrected volatile compositions are compared to published data from Piton de
291 Caille (Bureau et al., 1998) and other vents associated with Piton de la Fournaise
292 (Vigouroux et al., 2009). These comparisons show that the Piton de Caille melt inclusions
293 retain higher volatile contents than those from other La Reunion vents (Fig. 3c).
294
295 *4.2.2 La Palma, Canary Islands*
296 Dissolved H_2O and CO_2 contents of La Palma melt inclusions, after correction for
297 PEC and Fe-loss, range between 0.03-1.96 wt% and 0-4303 μg/g, respectively. The Cl
298 compositions are also corrected for PEC and range from 656-1633 μg/g. All samples
299 show greater amounts of scatter than observed in data from Piton de Caille. As shown in

Figure 3d, melt inclusions compositions scatter around an open-system degassing path calculated using the Sol_Ex software (Witham et al., 2012) assuming initial volatile contents represented by the composition of the highest measured H_2O and CO_2 melt inclusions from BF01 (1.52 wt% and 4072 μg/g, respectively).

Interestingly, data from Vólcan Duraznero appear to show two different open-system degassing paths (one of which originates at ~0.4 wt% H_2O), which may indicate mixing of two magmas stored at different depths. The presence of multiple magma batches is consistent with observations described in Klügel et al., (2005), but here we simply focus on the H_2O-rich population as the best minimum estimate of the pre-eruptive H_2O contents.

4.4 Boron concentrations and $\delta^{11}B$

Boron concentrations of corrected melt inclusions from Réunion have an average of 2.46±0.31 μg/g, while La Palma magmas have concentrations between 1.8-4.7 μg/g (Fig 4a). These values are consistent with previous bulk rock measurements of high-MgO OIB (Ryan et al., 1996).

The average $\delta^{11}B$ of melt inclusions from Réunion is -7.9±0.5‰ (2σ), which overlap within uncertainty of the newly established global MORB value (-7.1±0.9‰ Marschall et al., 2017). At La Palma, melt inclusions have $\delta^{11}B$ that extend to lighter values. The melt inclusions from BF01 have the lightest average, -10.5±0.7‰, while BF02 melt inclusions have an average $\delta^{11}B$ of -8.2±0.7‰ and BF01 glass beads have an average of -8.4±0.6‰. The Holocene cone and Vólcan Duraznero have averages of -9.9±1.1‰, and -10±0.7‰, respectively.

As shown in Figure 4, $\delta^{11}B$ values do not correlate with B concentrations. Additionally, the $\delta^{11}B$ values do not display convincing correlations between other major elements or trace element ratios, such as La/Nb. Thus, observed within-sample variation in $\delta^{11}B$ is likely the result of analytical uncertainty, as opposed to magmatic processes such as fractionation or partial melting, as previously suggested for the B isotope system.

Overall, $\delta^{11}B$ values from La Palma and La Réunion samples in this study overlap with those previously measured in OIB (Fig. 6; Chaussidon and Marty, 1995; Tanaka and Nakamura, 2005; Genske et al., 2014; Brounce et al., 2012), but are notably much more tightly defined. These $\delta^{11}B$ values are consistently lighter than those found in arcs, like Kamchatka (Ishikawa et al., 2001; De Hoog and Savov, 2018), and overlap with values from arcs where younger, hotter, oceanic crust is being subducted, like the Cascades (Leeman et al., 2004; Savov et al., 2009; Walowski et al., 2016).

5. Discussion

5.1 Crustal assimilation and seawater alteration

Due to the relatively high B abundance and elevated $\delta^{11}B$ values in seawater (4.5 μg/g, +39.5‰; Spivak and Edmond, 1987; Foster et al., 2010), minor assimilation (<3%) of seawater, brines, or seawater-altered materials can significantly increase the B contents and the $\delta^{11}B$ of the otherwise low-boron basaltic melt (Ryan et al., 1996; Marschall et al., 2017). Thus, identifying the possible influence of assimilation is essential for determining the correct composition of the mantle source region for OIB.

Our primary use of melt inclusions decreases the potential for assimilation of seawater-altered materials. The melt inclusions should be armored against contamination

346 post-entrapment and so it is useful to estimate the depth at which this occurs. It is well-
347 established that the ratio of H_2O/CO_2 dissolved in silicate melts is sensitive to pressure
348 (e.g., Newman and Lowenstern, 2002). Despite uncertainty that melt inclusions preserve
349 the initial volatile concentrations due to post-entrapment processes such as CO_2-loss to
350 vapor bubbles (e.g., Wallace et al, 2015) and H-diffusion (Bucholz et al., 2013; Gaetani
351 et al., 2012; Walowski et al., 2015), the dissolved H_2O/CO_2 should nonetheless provide
352 minimum estimates of entrapment depths. For example, Figure 3b shows that the Piton de
353 Caille melt inclusions were trapped at or deeper than ~7.5 km (assuming an average
354 crustal density of 3.0 g/cm^3). These minimum depth estimates are within the lower crust
355 (crustal thickness beneath La Réunion is ~12 km; Fontaine et al., 2015) and confirms that
356 the analyzed melt inclusions had far less opportunity for interaction with crustal materials
357 than submarine glasses, decreasing the opportunity of seawater contamination and
358 assimilation of altered oceanic crust (AOC).

359 At La Palma, melt inclusions from each locality sampled more variably degassed
360 melts. Figure 3d shows that all melt inclusion suites, excluding BF02, contain melt
361 inclusions trapped at or greater than ~10.5 km (assuming an average crustal density of 3.0
362 g/cm^3). With MOHO depths beneath La Palma estimated at ~12 km (Fullea et al., 2015),
363 these depths of entrapment are within the lower crust, although other mineralogical
364 evidence suggests crystallization of primitive magmas may begin sub-MOHO (Klügel et
365 al., 2005; Nikogosian et al., 2002). This indicates that the least degassed melt inclusions
366 from La Palma had little interaction with crustal materials. It is perhaps not surprising
367 that the least degassed samples from BF01 display the most primitive compositions and
368 are hosted in the highest forsterite olivine measured in this study. Thus, this sample likely

369 provides the most robust estimate of $\delta^{11}B$ for the HIMU-like mantle source beneath La
370 Palma.

371 In addition to focusing on un-degassed melt inclusions, Figure 4 shows variability
372 of $\delta^{11}B$ with independent metrics that may indicate assimilation of hydrothermally altered
373 lithologies. For example, if $\delta^{11}B$ was influenced by assimilation during crustal transit and
374 magmatic evolution, positive correlations would be expected between $\delta^{11}B$ and B
375 concentrations, while negative correlations would be expected between $\delta^{11}B$ and host
376 olivine Fo%. Furthermore, assessment of sea-water related contamination can be obtained
377 from ratios of halogens to other incompatible elements, such as Cl//K (Stroncik and
378 Haase, 2004; Kendrick et al., 2014) due to the high abundance of halogens in seawater.
379 Previous work has shown the relationships between Cl/K versus K can be used to
380 discriminate between seawater contamination, degassing and magmatic fractionation
381 (Stroncik and Haase, 2004). For our samples, we find that each suite of melt inclusions
382 shows no meaningful correlations between $\delta^{11}B$ and B, Cl/K_2O, or the composition
383 (Fo%) of host olivine crystals that might hint at crustal contamination (Fig. 4). Rather,
384 each suite shows variability only with respect to $\delta^{11}B$ (y-axis; Fig. 4). This pattern
385 indicates that for most samples, the range of $\delta^{11}B$ within a given melt inclusion suite is
386 related to analytical uncertainty of the $\delta^{11}B$ measurement, and is not the result of a
387 magmatic process.

388 Conversely, subaerial glasses from BF01 display elevated $\delta^{11}B$ and B relative to
389 BF01 MI, but have lower values of Cl/K_2O as the result of degassing (Fig. 4a and b).
390 Because Cl is degassed, it is not possible to use halogens to identify assimilation of
391 seawater-altered material for this sample (BF01 glass). However, the statistically

significant change in $\delta^{11}B$ between melt trapped at depth as inclusions and a more evolved melt erupted as glass at the surface suggests that minor contamination may have occurred during magmatic evolution after melt inclusion entrapment. Additionally, melt inclusions from BF02 also contain higher concentrations of B and isotopically heavier $\delta^{11}B$ compared to BF01 melt inclusions, which are derived from a proximal locality. In addition to melt inclusions being degassed (Fig. 3d, Fig. 4b) and compositionally evolved (Fig. 4c), similar to the BF01 subaerial glass, this observation provides evidence that BF02 may have experienced minor amounts of B contamination, and thus, should not be used to determine mantle source δ^{11} B. Therefore, we exclude BF02 and BF01 glass from the remainder of the discussion figures and analyses. As discussed above, all other samples from both La Palma and La Réunion show no systematic variation in B, $\delta^{11}B$, host-olivine Fo, or halogens, which highlights that undegassed melt inclusions retain $\delta^{11}B$ values most representative of the mantle source region, and are not likely influenced by assimilation en route to the surface.

5.2 The $\delta^{11}B$ composition of the primitive mantle

Due to the ability for boron isotopes to trace recycled materials in the deep mantle, a number of studies have used the boron isotopic system to characterize the OIB reservoirs that have been consistently recognized by Sr-Nd-Pb isotopes (Fig. 5; e.g., Chaussidon and Jambon, 1994; Chaussidon and Marty, 1995; Chaussidon and Marty 1995; Gurenko and Chaussidon 1997; Roy-Barman et al. 1998; Tanaka and Nakamura, 2005; Brounce et al., 2012; and Genske et al., 2014). A comprehensive attempt to characterize the $\delta^{11}B$ composition of the 'primitive mantle' as sampled by OIB is

415 described in Chaussidon and Marty (1995). In this study, submarine glasses from Hawaii,
416 St. Helena, Iceland, Macdonald Seamount, Afar, and the Galapagos were analyzed. The
417 results found a large range in $\delta^{11}B$ (-15 to +7‰), and thus, an "OIB source" $\delta^{11}B$ had to
418 be calculated based on the most primitive and highest $^{3}He/^{4}He$ samples, and was
419 determined to be -10±2‰ (Fig. 5). Subsequent work, however, produced contradictory
420 results (e.g., Tanaka and Nakamura, 2005), interpreted their results on a MORB baseline
421 that has since been redefined (Marschall et a., 2017), or most often, identified that
422 samples were contaminated by hydrothermally or seawater altered materials en route to
423 the surface (Fig. 5; Brounce et al., 2012; Gurenko et al., 2014). Thus, a robust value for
424 the $\delta^{11}B$ composition of the 'primitive mantle' or OIB-mantle-source has remained
425 elusive.
426 Recent work by Marschall et al. (2017), however, does provide a well-constrained
427 value for pristine, uncontaminated MORB (and the DMM) of -7.1‰±0.9‰. The study,
428 which investigated 56 MORBs from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, the Southwest Indian Ridge,
429 and the East Pacific Rise and carefully screened for contamination utilizing Cl//K (which
430 was shown to elevate $\delta^{11}B$ to values as high as −2.2±1.7‰), also found no difference
431 between N-MORB and E-MORB reservoirs. Additional $\delta^{11}B$ for samples from the South
432 Atlantic were presented by Dixon et al. (2017), the compositions of which ($\delta^{11}B$=-
433 7.7±1.9‰) were close to that of the Marschall et at. (2017) MORB datum. The samples
434 were derived from the plume-influenced Discovery and Shona anomalies and are
435 therefore not representative for uncontaminated MORB. However, depleted samples (i.e.,
436 closest to MORB compositions) averaged to lower $\delta^{11}B$ than enriched samples (-
437 9.2±1.5‰ vs -6.4±1.1%), suggesting that perhaps the South Atlantic mantle might be

lighter than average MORB mantle. Further work will be needed to confirm this as the Dixon et al. (2017) samples were not as rigorously screened for the effects of shallow crustal processes as the Marschall et al. (2017) data, which may have contributed to the variability. This considered, because we use similar standard materials and reference values as Marschall et al., (2017) and described in Marschall and Monteleone (2015), we subsequently compare our results confidently to this MORB datum.

Several aspects of La Réunion magmas point to a source little disturbed by recent plate recycling (see section 2.1) and so our multiple, well-clustered $\delta^{11}B$ analyses from La Réunion should provide a useful estimate for the deep, primitive mantle. Our mean $\delta^{11}B$ for La Réunion (-7.9±0.5‰) overlaps within uncertainty of the global MORB dataset (-7.1±0.9‰), suggesting that the primitive mantle may be indistinguishable from MORB with respect to $\delta^{11}B$. Alternatively, because La Réunion is produced by relatively large degrees of melting relative to other OIB, indicated by tholeiitic compositions and trace element models (see Supplementary Fig. 2), this observation may be explained by boron acquired in the upper mantle. That is, a low-B concentration primitive mantle component may be diluted by MORB-source mantle B and $\delta^{11}B$ during partial melting or re-equilibration in the uppermost mantle.

5.3 Boron in the mantle source

To better constrain the boron isotope systematics at La Palma and La Réunion, it is necessary to understand the relative abundance of boron in the mantle source regions. The major element compositions of melt inclusions from La Palma, which are silica-undersaturated, and La Réunion, which extend to tholeiitic compositions, alone

461 emphasize the petrogenetic differences between these two suites. Therefore, to determine
462 whether or not source variability exists with respect to B, it is useful to consider
463 differences in the degree of partial melting of mantle source regions. Relationships
464 between Zr/Y and La/Y (Supplementary Fig. 2) are used to quantify different degrees of
465 melting and show that La Palma samples represent smaller degree partial melts (2-3%)
466 compared with La Réunion samples (~10%), and affirm that all melts were
467 predominantly generated in the garnet-facies mantle. Using a simple modal batch melting
468 equation, the estimated melt percent, and a range in estimated bulk partition coefficients
469 for B (using the analogs D_{Pr} = 0.026 and D_{Ce} = 0.017; Marschall et al., 2017), a mantle
470 source B concentration can be calculated for each locality. To achieve the average B
471 concentration measured in La Réunion melt inclusions (2.46 μg/g) in a 10% partial melt,
472 the mantle source should contain ~0.31-0.28 μg/g B. For the most primitive sample from
473 La Palma, BF01, an average measured B concentration of 2.36 μg/g is achieved from
474 melting a mantle source with ~0.14-0.11 μg/g by 3%. These results highlight that, despite
475 similar averages in measured melt B concentrations, the mantle source beneath La Palma
476 is estimated to contain less than half as much B as the mantle source beneath La Réunion,
477 although both OIB source regions contain higher concentrations than estimates for the
478 depleted-MORB-mantle (0.077 μg/g; Marschall et al., 2017).
479 Due to the inherent uncertainty with melting models, we can additionally explore
480 source heterogeneity through comparison of trace element ratios (e.g., Jochum et al.,
481 1989). During mantle melting, B exhibits similar incompatibility to light REE, such as Ce
482 and La, and partitions similarly to Be, Pr, Pb, and Zr during basalt fractionation
483 (Marschall et al., 2017). Thus, Figure 6 shows the covariance of B/Zr and B/Ce with

484 respect to $\delta^{11}B$. The distinctly lighter $\delta^{11}B$ signatures of La Palma samples correlates with
485 lower B/Zr and B/Ce than at La Réunion. This relationship, in conjunction with the
486 calculated mantle source B concentrations, suggests that the mantle source reservoir for
487 the La Palma HIMU-like magmas has lower concentrations of B than the primitive
488 mantle reservoir sampled at La Réunion.
489
490 **5.5 The $\delta^{11}B$ variability in OIB mantle sources**
491 As discussed in section 2.2, previous work has shown that the mantle source
492 beneath La Palma has clear contributions from a recycled component (e.g., Day et al.,
493 2010). Our new B isotopes results are consistent with these previous hypotheses in that
494 La Palma samples show anomalously low $\delta^{11}B$, B/Zr, and B/Ce. Thus, the mantle source
495 at La Palma requires a component with isotopically light B and low B abundance. Light
496 boron isotope signatures can be generated at or near the surface and are typically found in
497 material such as continental crust and siliceous oceanic sediments (e.g., Marschall, 2018;
498 Trumbull and Slack, 2018). However, in addition to a light $\delta^{11}B$ signature, the La Palma
499 mantle source has B concentrations depleted relative to MORB that cannot be simply
500 explained by the mixing of these B-enriched materials (i.e., sediment or continental crust)
501 into the mantle, as this would create a source enriched in B relative to MORB or the
502 primitive mantle. Nor are the radiogenic isotopic signatures consistent with the
503 contribution of continental material. Therefore, a preferred explanation of a B-depleted
504 and isotopically light mantle source is derived from subducted oceanic lithosphere that
505 has been effectively stripped of B during subduction dehydration, consistent with

observations at arc volcanoes (e.g., Ryan et al., 1995; Walowski et al., 2016; De Hoog and Savov, 2018 and references there within).

To test this hypothesis, we model mixing a 3% partial melt of a hypothetical "dehydrated oceanic lithosphere" endmember with an upper mantle melt (Fig. 7; average MORB defined by Marschall et al., 2017). Due to uncertainty in the fractionation of $\delta^{11}B$ during subduction dehydration, we utilize two different model endmembers to represent the recycled component. The first endmember, with a $\delta^{11}B$ value of -35‰, is based on the oceanic lithosphere dehydration model of Marschall et al., (2007a), assuming a phengite-free eclogite lithology at 2.5 GPa. However, recent experimental constraints indicate the pH of supercritical fluids during subduction dehydration may be more alkaline that previous suggested (Galvez et al., 2017), and thus, in addition to uncertainty in fractionation factors, the fractionation of $\delta^{11}B$ fractionation at depth may not be as significant as previously understood. Hence, we additionally model mixing using the $\delta^{11}B$ model results of Konrad-Schmolke and Halama (2014). We find that mixing of a dehydrated slab endmember with $\delta^{11}B$ values from -11 to -22‰ (correlated to depths of slab dehydration between ~140-200 km depth; Konrad-Schmolke and Halama, 2014) best-predicts the range in measured $\delta^{11}B$ from the La Palma melt inclusion suites. The mixing model further indicate that the La Palma magmas have ~65-85% of their B contributed from the recycled component, although uncertainty of this simplified model can influence the exact mixing proportions with MORB. Additional uncertainty arises from the fact that the subduction dehydration model endmembers (i.e., Marschall et al., 2007a; Konrad-Schmolke and Halama, 2014) utilize modern seawater compositions ($\delta^{11}B$ = +39.5‰), although the hypothesized recycled component in the La Palma HIMU-

source is <1.8 Ga (Day et al., 2010). While the $\delta^{11}B$ of Precambrian seawater is poorly constrained (Marschall et al., 2018), published estimates for Archean seawater (+14±15‰ and +27±11‰, Grew et al., 2015 and Chaussidon and Appel, 1997, respectively) are isotopically lighter than modern seawater, which would necessitate an even lighter model endmember. Despite these various uncertainties, the mixing model results importantly highlight that dehydrated recycled oceanic lithosphere retains enough B to leverage the $\delta^{11}B$ composition and produce the B concentrations and isotopic values observed in the La Palma mantle source.

5.4 The volatile composition of OIB mantle sources

In addition to understanding how two different deep mantle sources compare in their $\delta^{11}B$ systematics compared to MORB, a secondary goal of this study is to better understand the concentrations and distribution of volatiles in deep recycled mantle material. To this end, Figure 8a and 8b show the covariance of H_2O_{max}/Ce (H_2O_{max} referring to the maximum H_2O measured in each melt inclusion suite as a best estimate for initial H_2O content) with $\delta^{11}B$ and $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$. Consistent with observations of B/Zr and the dehydrated oceanic lithosphere source hypothesis, La Palma samples have a lower H_2O_{max}/Ce than samples from La Réunion and MORB (Fig. 8a), producing positive correlations between H_2O_{max}/Ce and $\delta^{11}B$. During slab dehydration, H_2O is progressively stripped from the slab, while Ce is buffered in the presence of epidote (Carter et al., 2015), producing order of magnitude decreases in H_2O/Ce with increasing T and P (e.g., Cooper et al., 2012). Therefore, dehydrated oceanic lithosphere would be expected to have low H_2O_{max}/Ce ratios (i.e., BF01 H_2O_{max}/Ce = 187). It is notable that the observed

552 H_2O_{max}/Ce is even more depleted than most MORB (H_2O_{max}/Ce = 150-400) and the
553 primitive mantle (La Réunion H_2O_{max}/Ce = 252). Interestingly, this observation is
554 consistent with previous studies on HIMU melts, which also find H_2O_{max}/Ce values lower
555 than MORB. For example, the HIMU mantle source at Mangaia was determined by
556 Cabral et al. (2014) using re-homogenized melt inclusions to have a H_2O_{max}/Ce ratio of
557 ~200, while Dixon et al. (2002) calculated a H_2O_{max}/Ce ratio of ~100 for the HIMU
558 source. Both Cabral et al. (2014) and Dixon et al. (2002) conclude that these low primary
559 magmatic H_2O_{max}/Ce ratios are consistent with significant dehydration of oceanic crust of
560 >80% efficiency during subduction, followed by long-term storage in the mantle. Similar
561 to the mixing model described in Figure 7, we also model mixing between an upper
562 mantle melt and the two potential HIMU endmembers determined by Dixon et al. (2002)
563 and Cabral et al. (2014; Fig. 8a). Figure 8 shows that the La Palma melts are best
564 explained by mixing of the lower H_2O_{max}/Ce HIMU source, as determined by Dixon et
565 al., (2002), with either enriched or depleted upper mantle melts. Conversely, the Mangaia
566 HIMU endmember has H_2O_{max}/Ce values that are too elevated to reproduce the measured
567 values at La Palma. These results provide additional support that the HIMU source
568 reservoir is likely depleted in both H_2O and B due to efficient stripping of these light
569 elements during subduction dehydration.

570 Despite the possibility of CO_2 post-entrapment loss to vapor bubbles for which we
571 have not corrected, undegassed melt inclusions from La Palma retain some of the highest
572 CO_2 contents directly measured in OIB (up to 4303 μg/g; e.g., Koleszar et al., 2009).
573 These high CO_2 concentrations are similar to previous studies of HIMU melt inclusions
574 (e.g., Cabral et al., 2014) and are consistent with the experimental studies that require a

575 carbonated protolith in the mantle source in order to generate highly alkaline rocks and
576 small degree partial melts (e.g., Kiseeva et al., 2013). That considered, CO_{2max}/Nb ratios
577 of La Palma melt inclusions (~40-60) are lower than those at La Réunion (~70-95), and
578 both significantly lower than MORB (~530; Cartigny et al., 2008).
579
580 **6. Conclusion**
581 Although it has been well-established that recycling of the lithosphere via
582 subduction drives the chemical evolution of the mantle, the character and distribution of
583 volatiles in various mantle reservoirs remains uncertain. In this study, we provide new
584 contributions that improve this understanding through a comparison of the volatile and
585 $\delta^{11}B$ compositions of olivine-hosted melt inclusions from contrasting OIB endmembers
586 from La Palma, Canary Islands, and La Réunion Island. Our new dataset shows that
587 tephra-derived olivine-hosted melt inclusions are protected from contamination during
588 ascent and provide more robust estimates of primary $\delta^{11}B$ than previous bulk rock
589 studies, highlighting that the aforementioned OIB reservoirs have distinctly different $\delta^{11}B$
590 compositions. That is, tholeiitic basalts from La Réunion Island have $\delta^{11}B$ signatures (-
591 7.9±0.5‰) that overlap with the global MORB dataset (-7.1±0.9‰), while HIMU-like
592 alkali basalts from La Palma, Canary Islands display $\delta^{11}B$ compositions which extend to
593 lighter values (-10.5±0.7‰). In concert with B/Zr and H_2O/Ce, these results provide
594 evidence that the mantle source sampled at La Réunion, representative of a deeply
595 sourced primitive mantle, is indistinguishable from MORB with respect to B and H_2O.
596 Because the La Réunion source has been shown to have little to no influence from
597 recycled components, we hypothesize that either the primitive mantle has an isotopic

598 fingerprint indistinguishable from MORB or that B concentrations are sufficiently low
599 that they are diluted by partial melting that occurs in the uppermost mantle. Conversely,
600 we find the HIMU-like mantle source beneath La Palma contains low-B and low-H_2O,
601 which is best explained by contributions from a recycled oceanic lithosphere component
602 significantly dehydrated and isotopically fractionated within the 'subduction factory,' in
603 the uppermost mantle. Our results provide new support for the role of complex and step-
604 wise subduction zone processing in the generation of radiogenic Pb-isotopic signatures,
605 and the decoupling volatiles and light stable isotopes from other lithophile elements in
606 OIB mantle reservoirs.
607
608 **Acknowledgements**
609 We thank J. Craven and R. Hinton for assistance with the SIMS measurements, C.
610 Hayward for assistance with the EPMA, and B. Upton for providing the Piton de Caille
611 samples. We also thank H. Marschall and J. Ryan for their insightful reviews and M.
612 Bickle for editorial handling. Constructive discussions facilitated by NERC Deep
613 Volatiles Consortium meetings are gratefully acknowledged. Funding was provided by
614 National Environmental Research Council grant NE/M000443/1.
615
616 **Table Captions**
617 *Table 1:* Average melt inclusion compositions. Average compositions refer to the average
618 MI composition calculated from the full suite of analyzed melt inclusions (n = X refers to
619 number of melt inclusions from each sample). Major element uncertainty calculated as
620 one standard deviation of the population used to calculate the average from MI suite

(including analytical uncertainty). The complete corrected and uncorrected dataset of individual MI compositions can be found in Supplementary Tables TS2 and TS3.

[a]Initial Fe contents used in the calculations were chosen based either on the FeO^T of the bulk tephra or the highest value of FeO^T for MI from a particular cone.

[b]H_2O_{max} values represent the highest from each cone after post-entrapment crystallization correction

[c]CO_{2max} values represent the highest from each cone after post-entrapment crystallization correction

[d]Refers to the average percent olivine addition required to reach equilibrium with host olivine compositions

Figure Captions

Figure 1: Sample Localities. (a) Topographic shade map showing the relative location of sampled ocean islands; the Canary Island Archipelago is off the northwestern coast of the African continent and the island of La Réunion is off the eastern coast of Madagascar. (b) Topographic shade map depicting the island of La Réunion and highlighting the location of the Piton de Caille, the cinder cone sampled for this study. (c) Regional map of the Canary Island chain showing the location of La Palma relative to the other islands of the archipelago. La Palma and El Hierro represent the youngest islands in a generally westward-younging chain. (d) Topographic shade map of La Palma showing individual sample localities, Barranco de Fagundo, a Holocene Cone, and Vólcan Duraznero, which erupted in 1949. Basemaps generated with GeoMapApp (http://www.geomapapp.org; Ryan et al., 2009).

644

645 *Figure 2:* The $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ and $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$ of OIB globally. Individual colored data points as
646 described in the legend represent previously published bulk rock values from the sample
647 localities used in this study (B. Fagundo, Holocene Cone, and Vólcan Duraznero, from
648 Day et al., 2010; and La Réunion: Albaréde et al., 1997 and references there within). The
649 larger maroon shaded region outlines previously published data from La Réunion Island
650 and Piton de la Fournaise volcano (Albaréde et al., 1997 and references there within) and
651 the teal shaded region represents all previously published data from other samples from
652 the Cumbre Vieja Rift Zone and the Taburiente Shield at La Palma (Praegel et al., 2006;
653 Day et al., 2010). The grey shaded regions represent previously published datasets from
654 notable ocean island endmembers (data from the GEOROC Database http://georoc.mpch-
655 mainz.gwdg.de/georoc/ and references there within). Colors and symbols for La Palma
656 and Réunion samples as described in the legend are consistent throughout the following
657 figures.

658

659 *Figure 3:* Melt inclusion major element and volatile compositions compared to
660 previously published melt inclusion and bulk rock data. All melt inclusions from La
661 Palma and La Réunion plotted in this figure are corrected for post-entrapment
662 crystallization as described in Section 5.3 (Supplementary Table TS2 and TS3). (a,c)
663 MgO versus Al_2O_3 contents of melt inclusions from (a) Piton Caille compared to
664 previously published data from La Réunion Island, including melt inclusion data from
665 Piton Caille (Bureau et al., 1998), proximal Holocene cinder cones (Dolomieu and Piton
666 Vincendo; Bureau et al., 1998), and Piton de la Fournaise (Vigouroux et al., 2009), and

667 whole rock data from Piton de La Fournaise (Albaréde et al., 1997). (c) La Palma melt
668 inclusion data compared to previously published whole rock data from both the Cumbre
669 Vieja Rift and Taburiente Shield (Day et al., 2010). The overlapping red bars indicate an
670 approximation for the most primitive compositions from each island, and red arrows
671 show the influence of olivine and pyroxene fractionation of accumulation from that
672 parental melt composition. (b, d) H_2O versus CO_2 contents of (b) La Réunion and (d) La
673 Palma melt inclusions with vapor saturation isobars generated using Sol_Ex (grey lines;
674 Witham et al., 2012) and open-system degassing paths (black lines) from Newman and
675 Lowenstern (2002). The Sol_Ex input composition (open star symbol) is based on major
676 element data the most primitive and un-degassed melt inclusion from each individual
677 sample. We interpret nearly vertical trends in H_2O versus CO_2 as CO_2 degassing prior to
678 entrapment, while variability in H_2O away from open system degassing paths is likely the
679 result of post-entrapment diffusive H_2O-loss.
680
681 *Figure 4:* The $\delta^{11}B$ composition of individual melt inclusions versus (a) B (μg/g), (b)
682 Cl/K_2O, and (c) the forsterite percent of host olivine crystals. The B, Cl, and K_2O
683 concentrations from all MI plotted in this figure are corrected for post-entrapment
684 crystallization as described in Section 5.3 (Supplementary Table TS2 and TS3). Each
685 panel is used as a different method to test whether $\delta^{11}B$ is changing as a function of
686 magmatic evolution driven by assimilation of B-enriched material (i.e., seawater or
687 seawater altered materials) or fractional crystallization. Each sample suite of melt
688 inclusions show no meaningful positive or negative correlations between $\delta^{11}B$ and (a) B
689 (μg/g), (b) Cl/K_2O, or (c) the forsterite percent of host olivine crystals. Rather, each suite

690 shows variability only with respect to $\delta^{11}B$ (y-axis). This pattern indicates that for most
691 samples, the range of $\delta^{11}B$ represents the analytical uncertainty, and is not the result of a
692 magmatic process. That being said, B. Fagundo 02 has heavier $\delta^{11}B$ values with elevated
693 B (μg/g) concentrations and hosts MI in lower forsterite olivine crystals when compared
694 to melt inclusions from a similar location, B. Fagundo 01. Although these samples are
695 different, their proximal location and geochemical relationship suggests that B. Fagundo
696 02 melt inclusions may have altered $\delta^{11}B$ values and do not provide robust estimates of
697 the mantle source $\delta^{11}B$, as indicated by the red arrow labeled "assimilation". Thus, B.
698 Fagundo 01, are utilized exclusively in the following figures as the most robust estimate
699 of primary $\delta^{11}B$ for the B. Fagundo locality at La Palma.
700
701 *Figure 5:* The average $\delta^{11}B$ composition of samples from this study compared to a
702 selection of previously published OIB samples. The filled colored symbols represent the
703 average $\delta^{11}B$ of each melt inclusion suite (# of inclusions for each sample as in *Table 1)*
704 from La Palma and La Réunion, with error bars/symbol size representing 2σ uncertainty.
705 The grey bar represents MORB with 2σ uncertainty (Marschall et al., 2017). Black
706 symbols represent individual analyses of submarine glassed from Hawaii, the Galapagos,
707 the Azores, and St. Helena (Chaussidon and Marty, 1995). The black rectangle labeled
708 "OIB" is a calculated "OIB source" composition as described in Chaussidon and Marty
709 (1995), with a 2σ uncertainty. Grey diamonds represent analyses of individual melt
710 inclusions from Lakagígar, Iceland, with the largest symbol representing the best estimate
711 of the initial $\delta^{11}B$ (Brounce et al., 2012). Grey triangles represent analyses of individual
712 melt inclusions from the Azores (Flores and Corvo), with the largest symbol representing

713 the best estimate of the initial $\delta^{11}B$ (Genske et al., 2014). Grey crosses represent lavas
714 from Hawaii (Koolau, Kilauea, and Mauna Loa; Tanaka and Nakamura, 2005). For a
715 detailed overview of all currently published OIB B-isotope data, see Marschall, 2018.
716
717 *Figure 6:* $\delta^{11}B$ versus B/Zr for MI suite averages with error bars that represent
718 2σ uncertainty, and the individual MI compositions from which the averages are
719 calculated. The B and Zr concentrations from all MI data plotted in this figure are
720 corrected for post-entrapment crystallization as described in Section 5.3 (Supplementary
721 Table TS2 and TS3). Because B has is similarly incompatible to Zr (Marschall et al.,
722 2017), ratios of these elements can be used to assess relative mantle source B
723 abundances, despite difference in degree of mantle melting or minor amounts of crystal
724 fractionation. The black diamond represents the average MORB composition as defined
725 by Marschall et al. (2017).
726
727 *Figure 7:* $\delta^{11}B$ versus B/Zr for MI suite averages with error bars that represent
728 2σ uncertainty, data as described in Fig. 6. Plotted curves represent mixing between a 3%
729 partial melt of a hypothetical recycled mantle component (black and grey hexagons;
730 dehydrated oceanic lithosphere) with average MORB (Marschall et al., 2017; black oval).
731 The $\delta^{11}B$ value for the isotopically light recycled endmember (grey hexagon) is based on
732 the model results of Marschall et al. (2007a), while the $\delta^{11}B$ for the heavier recycled
733 component (black hexagon) is based on the range in model results from Konrad-
734 Schmolke and Halama (2014; black hexagon) that best-predict the measured $\delta^{11}B$

735 compositions. The Zr composition is derived from a refractory eclogite composition
736 (Rudnick et al., 2002 and references there within).
737
738 *Figure 8:* H_2O_{max}/Ce versus (a) $\delta^{11}B$ versus and (b) $^{206}Pb/^{204}Pb$. Colored symbols for MI
739 suite averages from this study as described in legend with 2σ error bars. Plotted curves on
740 panel (a) represent mixing between a 3% partial melt of previously determined HIMU
741 mantle reservoirs (black stars; Mangaia HIMU from Cabral et al., 2014; 'HIMU source'
742 from Dixon et al., 2002) with both S. Mid-Atlantic Ridge MORB (grey hexagon) and
743 Arctic Ridge MORB (black hexagon; Dixon et al., 2017). Panel (b) shows a comparison
744 of previously published submarine MORB glass data (Dixon et al., 2017) and OIB data
745 (Tanaka et al., 2002, Hémond et al., 1994, Workman et al., 2004, Snyder et al., 2004 and
746 references there within). The $\delta^{11}B$ is based on the range in model results (-17 to -11‰;
747 from Konrad-Schmolke and Halama, 2014) that best-predict the measured $\delta^{11}B$
748 compositions.
749
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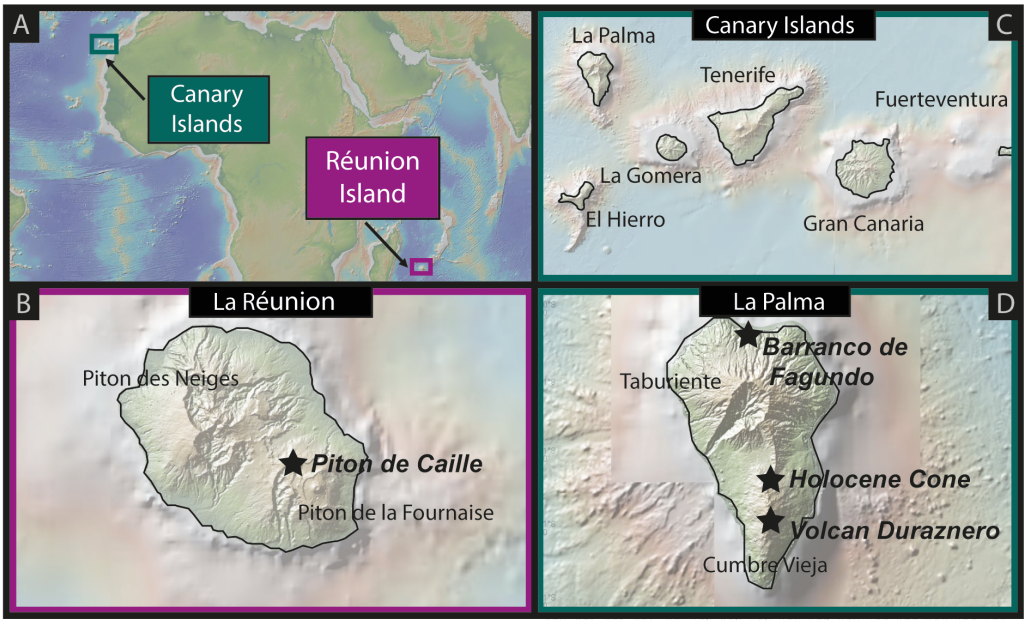

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1137 Figure 1

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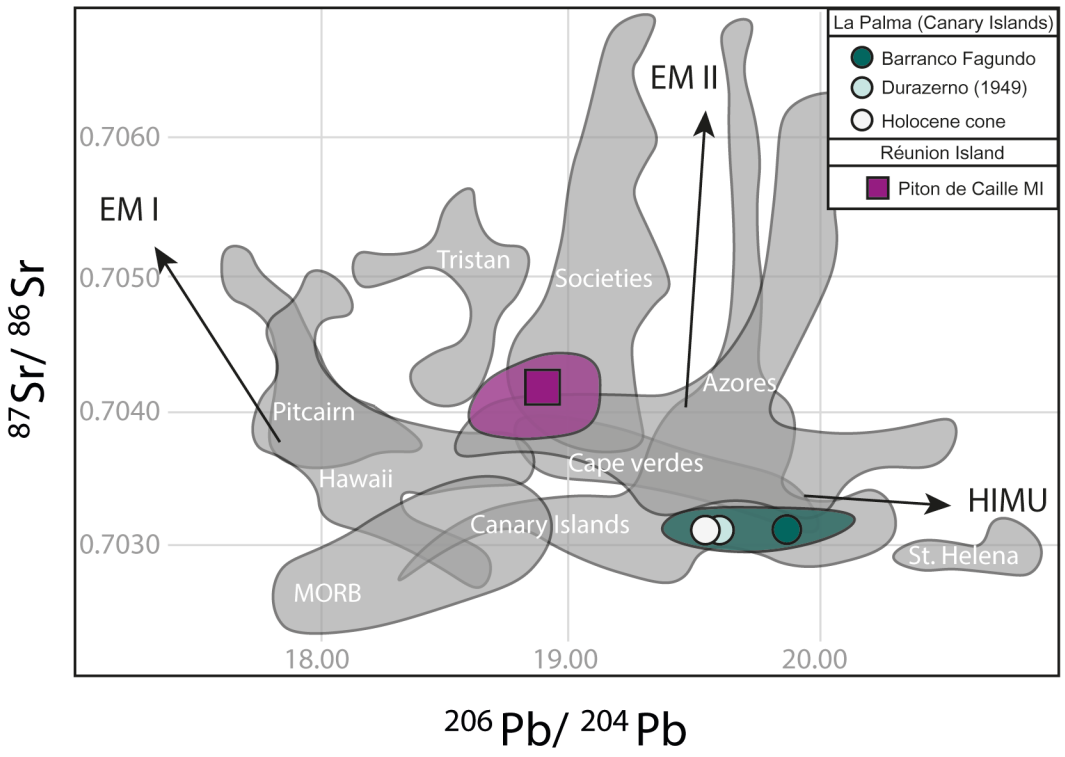

La Palma (Canary Islands)
Barranco Fagundo
Durazerno (1949)
Holocene cone
Réunion Island
Piton de Caille MI
EM II
EM I
HIMU
Tristan
Societies
Azores
Pitcairn
Hawaii
Cape verdes
Canary Islands
St. Helena
MORB
0.7060
0.7050
0.7040
0.7030
18.00
19.00
20.00
87Sr/ 86Sr
206 Pb/ 204 Pb

Figure 2

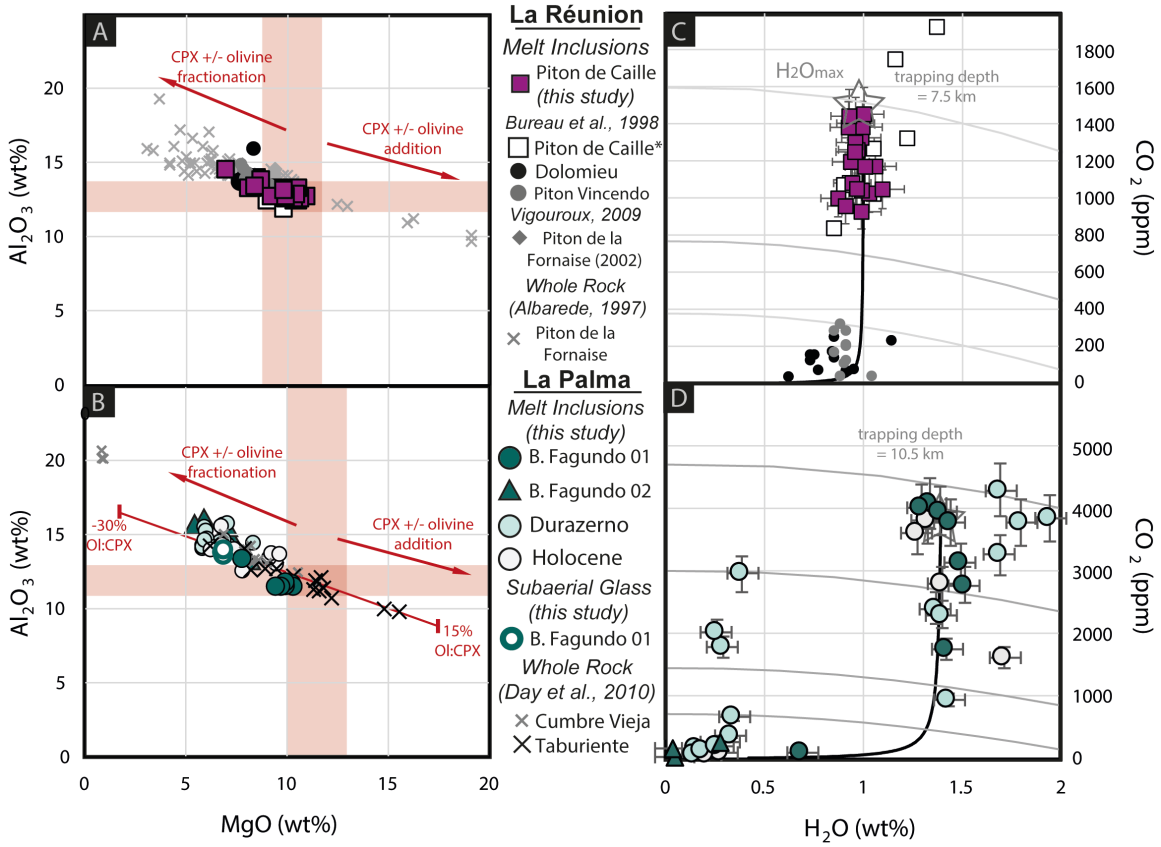

A
B
C
D
CPX +/- olivine fractionation
CPX +/- olivine addition
-30% Ol:CPX
15% Ol:CPX
Al_2O_3 (wt%)
MgO (wt%)
H_2O (wt%)
CO_2 (ppm)
H_2O_{max}
trapping depth = 7.5 km
trapping depth = 10.5 km
La Réunion
Melt Inclusions
Piton de Caille (this study)
Bureau et al., 1998
Piton de Caille*
Dolomieu
Piton Vincendo
Vigouroux, 2009
Piton de la Fornaise (2002)
Whole Rock (Albarede, 1997)
Piton de la Fornaise
La Palma
Melt Inclusions (this study)
B. Fagundo 01
B. Fagundo 02
Durazerno
Holocene
Subaerial Glass (this study)
B. Fagundo 01
Whole Rock (Day et al., 2010)
Cumbre Vieja
Taburiente

Figure 3

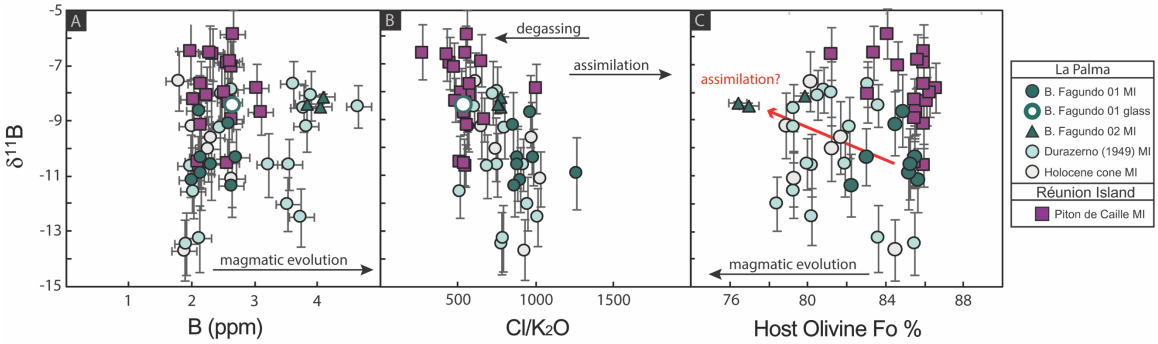

A
B
C
δ11B
-5
-7
-9
-11
-13
-15
magmatic evolution
B (ppm)
1
2
3
4
degassing
assimilation
500
1000
1500
Cl/K2O
assimilation?
magmatic evolution
76
80
84
88
Host Olivine Fo %
La Palma
B. Fagundo 01 MI
B. Fagundo 01 glass
B. Fagundo 02 MI
Durazerno (1949) MI
Holocene cone MI
Réunion Island
Piton de Caille MI

Figure 4

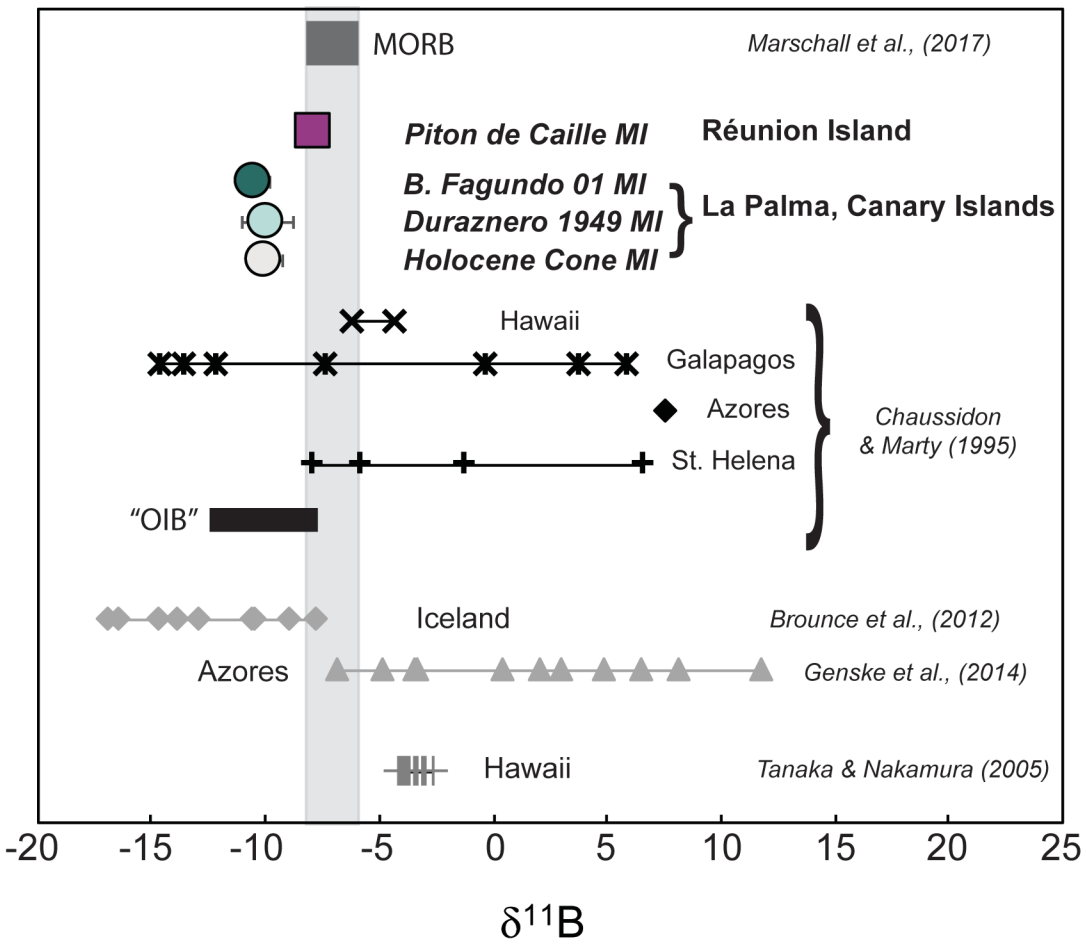

MORB
Marschall et al., (2017)
Piton de Caille MI
Réunion Island
B. Fagundo 01 MI
Duraznero 1949 MI
Holocene Cone MI
La Palma, Canary Islands
Hawaii
Galapagos
Azores
St. Helena
Chaussidon & Marty (1995)
"OIB"
Iceland
Brounce et al., (2012)
Azores
Genske et al., (2014)
Hawaii
Tanaka & Nakamura (2005)
-20
-15
-10
-5
0
5
10
15
20
25
δ11B

Figure 5

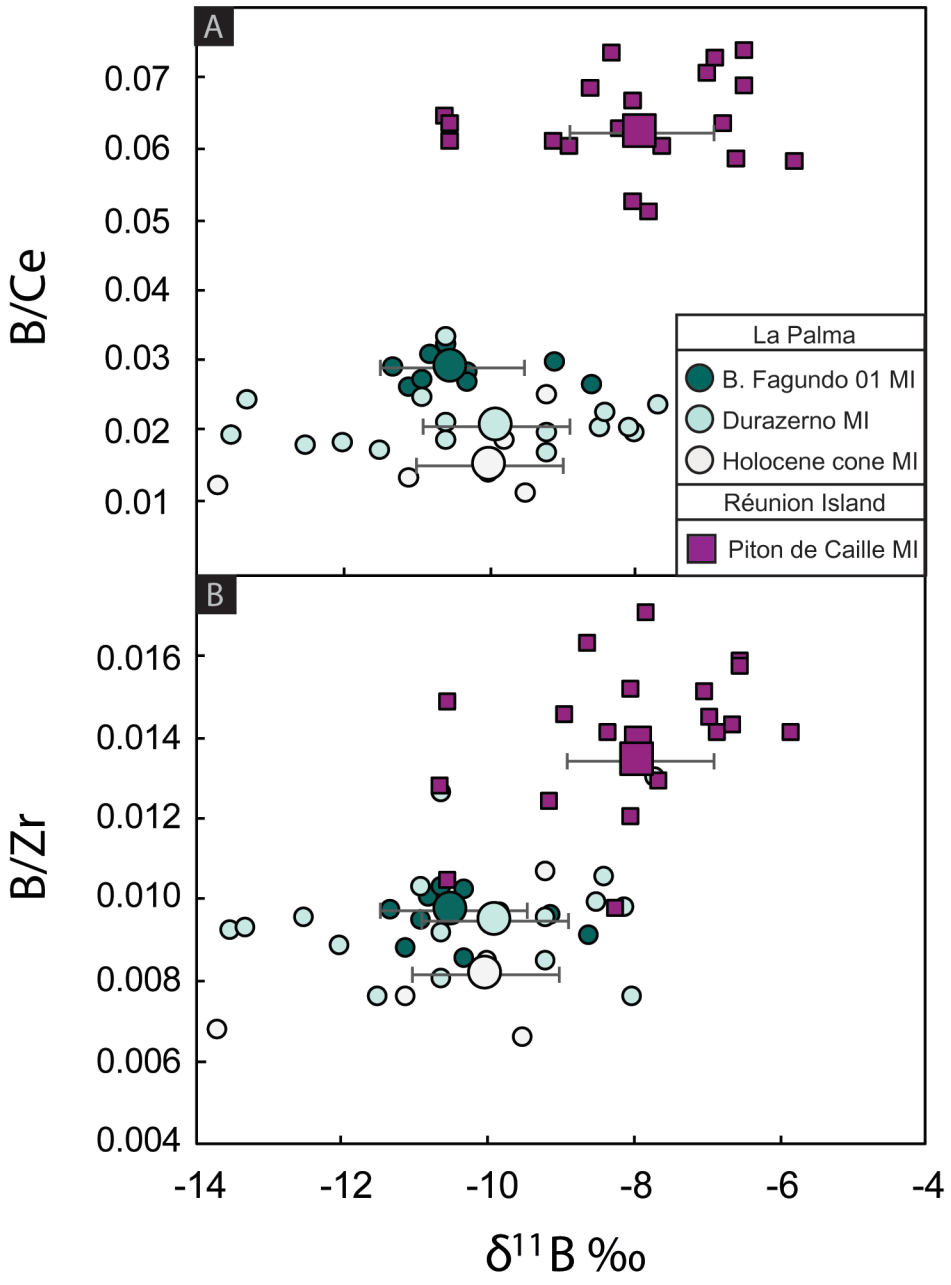

A
B
B/Ce
B/Zr
0.07
0.06
0.05
0.04
0.03
0.02
0.01
0.016
0.014
0.012
0.010
0.008
0.006
0.004
-14
-12
-10
-8
-6
-4
δ11B ‰
La Palma
B. Fagundo 01 MI
Durazerno MI
Holocene cone MI
Réunion Island
Piton de Caille MI

Figure 6

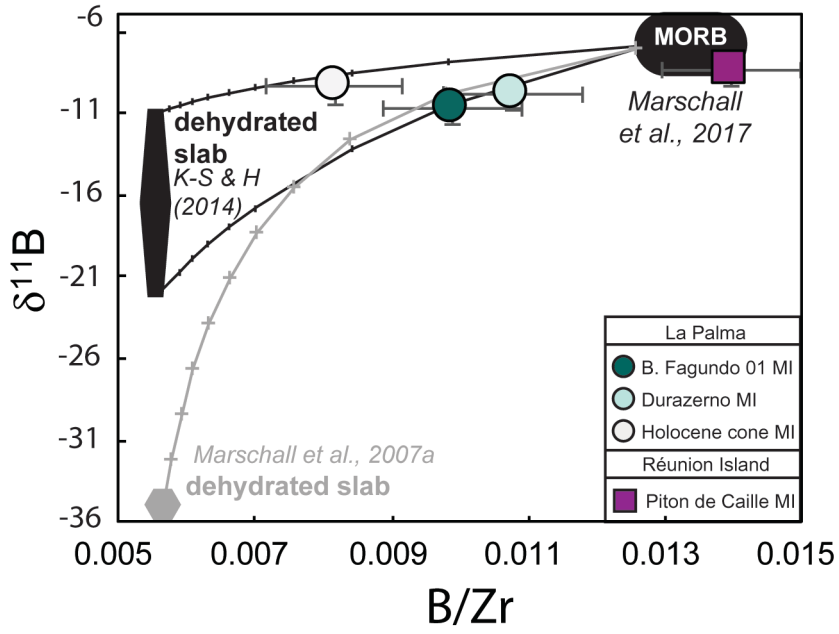
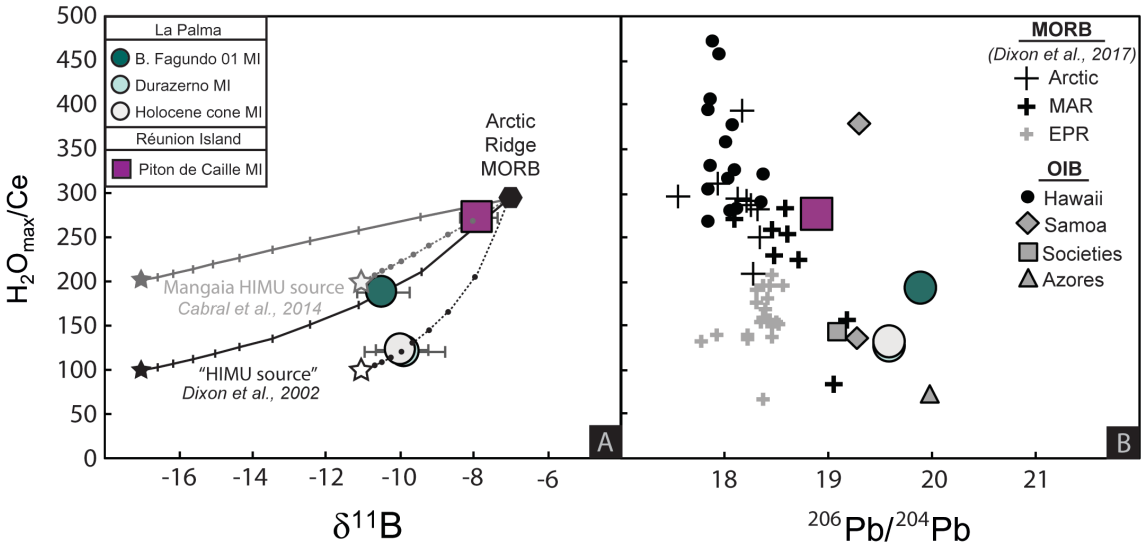

-6
-11
-16
-21
-26
-31
-36
δ11B
0.005
0.007
0.009
0.011
0.013
0.015
B/Zr
MORB
Marschall
et al., 2017
dehydrated
slab
K-S & H
(2014)
Marschall et al., 2007a
dehydrated slab
La Palma
B. Fagundo 01 MI
Durazerno MI
Holocene cone MI
Réunion Island
Piton de Caille MI

Figure 7



1227

1228 Figure 8

1229